TABLE V-8. MORBIDITY EFFECTS ESTIMATES PER INCREMENTS[a] IN ANNUAL MEAN LEVELS OF FINE/THORACIC PARTICLE INDICATORS FROM U.S. AND CANADIAN STUDIES (After CD, Table 13-5).

Type of Health Effect & Location	Indicator	Change in Health Indicator per Increment in PM[a]	Range of City PM Levels Means ($\mu g/m^3$)
Increased bronchitis in children		Odds Ratio (95% CI)	
Six City[d]	$PM_{15/10}$	3.26 (1.13, 10.28)	20-59
Six City[e]	TSP	2.80 (1.17, 7.03)	39-114
24 City[f]	H^+	2.65 (1.22, 5.74)	6.2-41.0
24 City[f]	$SO_4^=$	3.02 (1.28, 7.03)	18.1-67.3
24 City[f]	$PM_{2.1}$	1.97 (0.85, 4.51)	9.1-17.3
24 City[f]	PM_{10}	3.29 (0.81, 13.62)	22.0-28.6
Southern California[g]	$SO_4^=$	1.39 (0.99, 1.92)	—
Decreased lung function in children			
Six City[d,h]	$PM_{15/10}$	NS Changes	20-59
Six City[e]	TSP	NS Changes	39-114
24 City[i,j]	H^+ (52 nmoles/m^3)	−3.45% (-4.87, -2.01) FVC	—
24 City[i]	$PM_{2.1}$ (15 $\mu g/m^3$)	−3.21% (-4.98, -1.41) FVC	—
24 City[i]	$SO_4^=$ (7 $\mu g/m^3$)	−3.06% (-4.50, -1.60) FVC	—
24 City[i]	PM_{10} (17 $\mu g/m^3$)	−2.42% (-4.30, -.0.51) FVC	—

[a]Estimates calculated annual-average PM increments assume: a 100 $\mu g/m^3$ increase for TSP; a 50 $\mu g/m^3$ increase for PM_{10} and PM_{15}; a 25 $\mu g/m^3$ increase for $PM_{2.5}$; and a 15 $\mu g/m^3$ increase for $SO_4^=$, except where noted otherwise; a 100 nmole/m^3 increase for H^+.
[d]Dockery et al. (1989)
[e]Ware et al. (1986)
[f]Dockery et al. (1996)
[g]Abbey et al. (1995a,b,c)
[h]NS Changes = No significant changes.
[i]Raizenne et al. (1996)
[j]Pollutant data same as for Dockery et al. (1996)